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# Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
AT GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
VOLUME XIII.  
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
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For three months......25

## MARCH OF VETERANS.

### THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE G. A. R.

More than Two Thousand Old Soldiers, Soldiers' Wives and Soldiers' Sons Tramped Decatur Streets to the strains of Martial Music—Sketch of the Order and Its Founders.

The silver anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic was celebrated in Decatur, Ill., this birthplace of the order. The annual department encampment of the Illinois G. A. R. was held at the same place, at which nearly 5,000 delegates were present, besides over 200 delegates to the annual meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps, Wheelock, G. Venable, Commander in chief, accompanied by all the members of his staff and officers of the national encampment, and hundreds of other distinguished G. A. R. men, were in attendance.

The line of march formed and the head of the column moved under the direction of Grand Marshal Steele, First Adjutant of Post No. 1, G. A. R. Steele was followed by Goodman's Band of twenty-one pieces. Then came Dunham Post, the successor of old Post No. 1, with 325 veterans. Then came a company of the national encampment, followed by the Governor and Commander Venable, and after it other carriages containing important people, members of local committees, in all 440. Another

## AWED BY THE SOLDIERS

### BUT THERE IS STILL DANGER OF SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Strikers Only Waiting for the Militia to Depose for Another Outbreak—Private Keller Warns His Colonel that an Uprising Is Imminent.

The situation in the Pennsylvania coke regions remains practically unchanged. The feeling prevails that as long as the militia remains there will be no more lawlessness. The soldiers cannot stay always, however, and it is feared that unless the strike is settled before they are called home the depredations will be renewed just as soon as their backs are turned. The feeling among the strikers is intensely bitter, but they are careful to commit no overt act and content themselves with scowling at the militia and murmuring in unintelligible tongues.

For thirty consecutive hours a stream of thousands of people viewed the bodies of the men who were shot at Morrow. They were stretched out side by side on a long platform, around which the crowd surged in its eagerness to get a glimpse of the dead men. They are all young men with the exception of Crossgrove, Linero, the Italian, and Valentino Zindini. The faces of the dead were cleanly shaved, and on the breast of each was placed a symbol of the Roman Catholic Church, while around the wrists of the men were entwined the beads upon which they had been accustomed to repeat their prayers.

The scene in the morgue was one that is not often witnessed. Of the thousands who viewed the remains scarcely a man came in whose countenance was not drawn and scowling at the sight of the work of the rifles. Hundreds of women vented their anger and anguish in terms that could not be mistaken. They were miners, coke and their wives. The latter are more revengeful, and although their legs, loins, and arms are considered more dangerous than the work of the rifles, they are determined to wreak vengeance eventually upon the people who are responsible for the death of their husbands.

At Scotland, where the dead were to be buried, great numbers of people gathered, and another riot would ensue at the funeral, but nothing of the kind occurred. Strong forces of militia patrolled the streets, attended the services, and accompanied the procession.

The strike in the Mount Pleasant coal mines is not making any effort to get men to fill the places of the strikers. They are keeping the mines in good condition. Although the men have been out of work for a month, they still seem to have considerable money, and from our own sources we learn that they are not likely to be forced to take any other work. In fact not one of them has been seen on the street in an intoxicated condition. From the banks it is learned that the foreign element, which constitutes 75 per cent of the workers of the region, now striking, has more or less funds.

There is no longer any doubt that the strike will be continued indefinitely and with a bitterness never before experienced in this country. It is not beyond probability that if the strikers and their adherents do not reach non-union men at the coke works, secret methods of inducing them to stop will be made.

An intelligent Hun, in speaking of their future, said: "We will hold a meeting and then we will decide what to do. There is only one thing certain, and that is: that the company can not get any foreigners to come here to take our places, as we have notified all the Italians and Huns in the country of our trouble."

A Scotland special says: A bloody battle between the troops and the strikers is expected soon. Private Keller was detailed to act as interpreter to General Wiley. General Wiley directed him to mingle with the strikers and learn their intentions. He is now in a position to be troubled very soon. The strikers are all indignant because the soldiers have been sent here, but they do not seem to fear them. In one house I saw five guns and a number of revolvers, and the owner said he was in the habit of having five out of every ten of them have served in the armies of the old country, and they know what soldiers are. They say that the soldiers who have been brought here are simply workmen like themselves, and will not interfere with them. I picked up one of their papers to-day, and in one portion I found an article which stated that there was not a regular among the soldiers who had been brought to the regions, and that they need not be afraid of the militia men, who were not soldiers, and did not know any more about warfare than the strikers themselves. I heard them ridiculing the Tenth Regiment. All of these Hungarians have money and they are in a dangerous mood over the killing of the men at Morrow. They claim that their claim was entirely unjustified.

Keller's warning was heard and heeded. When daylight fell again upon the faces of the benighted thousands who inhabit this region, the sentinels of the State and men posted at every point where an outbreak was feared, the troops are supplied with ball cartridges, and the officers in command of the various guards have explicit orders to fire, if need be, on any mob which shall attempt to molest them, or any of the property which they are guarding.

Personal Gossip.

Any railroad left out over night are likely to pass into the hands of Mr. Jay Gould.

Romney Brownrigg is responsible for the statement that he was nearly 50 before he found any money out of his writings.

The richest professional mendicant in the country is "Bridgman" of Philadelphia. He is 60 years of age and is worth \$20,000.

A fortune of \$1,500,000 in Australia has been awaiting A. P. Cunningham, a clerk in the United States Senate, for six years and he has just heard of it.

An old elm in the Academy yard at Exeter, N. H., set out by Daniel Webster when a student there, and known to all old students and townspeople as the Webster elm, was cut down recently.

William Lloyd Garrison, son of the great anti-slavery agitator, is very wealthy, having amassed money from the wool business. He is literary in his tastes, takes an active part in politics and is a Democrat.

## P. T. BARNUM IS DEAD.

### THE SHOWMAN EXPIRES AT HIS HOME.

Without Exception He Was the World's Greatest Showman—Some of His Notable Enterprises—Sketch of His Long and Remarkable Career.

Phineas Taylor Barnum, the great showman, died at Marina, Conn., after an illness of twenty-one weeks. He had during that whole period firmly fastened that his sickness was only temporary, and that he would soon be out again.

Mr. Barnum was without doubt the greatest showman on earth. Very early in life he took the measure of average human nature and profited by the accuracy of his gauge. He found it both curious and credulous, and he catered to it accordingly. Nearly forty years ago he wrote his autobiography, for he was even then famous, and did not scruple to show the manner in which he had managed the public mind. The one-green ox fell into a Jersey canal and lost its peculiar color, resuming thereafter, as Ward explained, agricultural pursuits. As he advanced in years Barnum found it more profitable to satisfy ordinary curiosity than to attempt to pry upon the secrets of the universe. He formed a never-failing source of public interest, and lifting for the hippodrome, the ringmaster, the clown, the little lady who in abbreviated skirts jumped through the hoops, the intelligent dogs, and the performing elephants, never failed to draw the crowd to look upon himself as a curiosity and as a man in a coach and four.

Phineas Taylor Barnum, the most widely known, unique, yet thoroughly typical American of the time, was born in the little town of Bethel, Conn., on July 5, 1799. His grandfather, Ephraim Barnum, had been a captain in the revolutionary war, and his father, Philo Barnum, took turns at tailoring, innkeeping and farming. Phineas' boyhood passed uneventfully in the quiet of his home.

About 1830 Mr. Barnum became deeply interested in politics, and publication having been denied certain communications of his to a Democratic paper, he was expelled from the ranks of the party. He then turned to the study of the law, and in 1834, after a year's study, he was admitted to the bar. He was a successful lawyer, and in 1836 he was elected to the State Senate.

It was in 1835 that P. T. Barnum last struck his life's path. He had heard of the existence of George Washington's negro nurse, then at the advanced age of 161 years, and, seeing that his business again, he bought the right to exhibit her for \$1,000, and commenced his career as a showman. His success was immediate and electrifying.

About this time he obtained control of the defunct American Museum, New York. Wildly improbable as were the promises held out by his advertisements, he succeeded in drawing a large number of people to his museum, and in doing so he laid the foundation for his own amusement and his profit, there was never a time when his entertained visitors did not gladly acknowledge that they had "got more than their money's worth out of the show." His list of the pranks he played with his patrons, the unnumbered of monstrosities he exhibited, would read like the catalogue of the ships in the Illad. Here was to be seen the "elephant that killed Captain Cook," the "Nagasaki Falls with real water," the "woolly house," the "Romney memorial," the "fish with legs," mechanical toys and automata. He inaugurated the "baby contest," which since have become features in fairs the world around. He placed powerful calcium lights on the stage, and in 1840 he was the first to use illumination of lower Broadway, precursors of the electric lights of to-day.

Of all the adventures with which the name of Barnum was ever connected, the most successful was his engagement of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, for a season of concert in America, and Havana in 1850. For these concerts he was to pay the catenary the then unheard of sum of \$1,000 a night. Barnum's gross receipts from the ninety-five Jenny Lind concerts amounted to about three-quarters of a million dollars.

In 1844, during his first visit to England, the great showman exhibited to the British public sixteen Indians, including squaws, thus antedating the recent enterprise of Buffalo Bill.

From that time to the day of his death Barnum lived in all the show business of the world. Millions of Americans will recall his memory.

In "A. M. Barnum's Key."

A tall man can't help living long.  
A millionaire has large will-power.  
A novel industry yields no riches.  
An affair of the heart when it is a triumph.  
The sewing machine agent's toast—  
How?  
Conjugal love is not preserved in family jars.  
Liquor bills are often paid at the lunatic asylum.  
A sailor should always take a cat-bow in a squall.  
Is it proper to speak of two physicians as a paradox?  
There is a great deal of back talk in the photograph.  
Suspenders ought to sell well in bragging weather.  
Doesn't hurt a missionary to be shot in his tracks.

## SISTER SUSAN IS GREEDY

### 1880.

Her Sister Thought to Prey Upon the Public's Sympathy—So Says Anna Herself, and She Is Corroborated by an Eminent Physician.

Anna Dickinson in a public mad-house—that was bad enough.

"But Anna Dickinson in a public mad-house and perfectly sane—Anna Dickinson, gifted and eloquent, noted and honored figure of her time, famous for her labors in behalf of the enslaved and her championship of her own sex—Anna Dickinson shut up with maniacs and gibbering lunatics, and still in the possession of her own senses—that is infinitely revolting to a country that still respects her. Shocking as it is, that is her story. Worse than that, it is her story that the wrongs and sufferings she has undergone are the result of a sister's delusions."

Released from imprisonment by chance, Miss Dickinson, who is now in New York, has chosen to give her extraordinary narrative to the world for the first time. In moderate language, with the bearing of a woman who had watched every word and understood the significance of all she said, she told what she had gone through and why she believed she had been the victim of a conspiracy.

Feb. 25—so ran the substance of her story—she had been seized in her home in West Pittston, Pa., carried off by force, and in violation of law confined in the State Asylum at Danville. There she had staid five weeks and a day, without examination as to her mental or physical condition, sick, worn, with fever and anxiety, needing medical attendance and nursing, it knowing all the time that a terrible wrong was being practiced upon her, but deprived of communication with her friends and the world.

From this situation she was taken on April 2 in a sad state of destitution and misery by a physician from another State, who had been called upon to remove her to his supposed private asylum. Instead of shutting her up in another institution, this physician, a practitioner of repulsive studies, had recognized her sane condition and set her free. To account for her incarceration stories had been set afloat of her violence and desperate madness. These Miss Dickinson circumstantially declared to be utterly untrue.

The object of subjecting her to these dreadful ordeals was, as she believed, to get money from the public by arousing sympathy for her pretended condition. The person whom she accused as the chief instrument in this unnatural design is Dr. Frederick W. Seward of Boston, at whose residence she has since she escaped from Danville April 2.

"It is unfortunate," said Miss Dickinson, "that I must begin my defense against the charge of insanity by making a charge of insanity against some body else. Disagreeable as it is, for me to reveal to the public in this way the misfortunes of our family, I am obliged to say that for many years my sister Susan has been a monomaniac on the subject of money."

"Looking back over the last few years and putting together many of the things which seemed to me then to be strange, but not suspicious, I think I see very plainly that she has been influenced by two motives—'She had first the intense and grasping desire for money, and a belief that she could handle it better than I could. She had, second, an intense hatred and jealousy for me. With the few people who live in Pittston I had scarcely the slightest acquaintance, and absolutely no friendship. My sister knew everybody, and everybody knew her. In this way she was able to circulate reports about me and my condition, which the villagers, not having any knowledge of the subject, even the slightest, were bound to believe."

"One day while at work I was seized and hurried to the asylum at Danville without being allowed to communicate with anybody. I tried to send out various dispatches to my relatives and friends telling of the outrage to which I had been subjected. But the next day passed, and the next, and I heard nothing. Then I began to realize that I had been cut off deliberately from any communication with the world."

"The Danville Asylum is a horrible place. My tortures in it were more than I can describe. All my associates were maniacs, nevertheless. There seemed to be a regular system of annoyances adopted toward them. All the daily newspapers in which accounts of my supposed madness and false representations of my violence were conspicuously printed were placed where I could not help seeing them. Attendants and half-witted patients nagged, followed, jested, and teased me."

"I needed the services of a physician. But from first to last, from the moment I entered that horrible den to the day I escaped from it, no examination was made of my condition, no physician inquired as to whether I needed any help, no medicines were provided for me, no attention whatever was paid to me."

Dr. Seward, whose name is a familiar and irreproachable one in medical science, said: "Miss Anna Dickinson is perfectly sane. I have studied her case attentively, and know there is nothing the matter with her. I investigated some of her statements, and found them to be true."

Letter at McVicker's.

Since its opening, March 30, after having been rebuilt from the fire in a style more replete than ever, McVicker's Theater at Chicago, has been doing phenomenal business, with Jefferson and Florence. For the week commencing Monday, April 29, the attraction will be the ever-charming Lotta. Already orders are received from outside towns for seats.

Swore Compromise on Manslaughter.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., the Egan murder case went to the jury and in two hours a verdict of manslaughter was brought in. The prisoner and his attorney, at Chicago, has been doing business, with Jefferson and Florence. For the week commencing Monday, April 29, the attraction will be the ever-charming Lotta. Already orders are received from outside towns for seats.

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## ELLEN YEARS' TRADE

### 1880.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

## Our Spring and Summer Styles

OF

## DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

## Our Grocery Department,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing,  
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,  
Stoves and Ranges,  
Crockery and Glassware,  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

## HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER.

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

AT THE

## PIONEER STORE

OF

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.



B. F. STEPHENSON, ORGANIZER OF THE G. A. R.

bedecked vehicle held seven of the officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Illinois, following was State Commander Dittin and his staff, mounted on the best horses in town. The department headquarters and a band from Decatur were sandwiched between the horsemen and Post No. 1 of Rockford, which was 170 strong. Lowell Post, No. 21, had 106, and they sang "Hurrah, Hurrah! We'll shout the Jubilee." From the time they started till the column broke ranks, The Stephenson Post of Springfield had 106 men in line. Grant Post, No. 28, of Chicago, Charles A. Bible commanding, was 28 strong, but every man had on a brand-new suit, and that made the number seem greater. The Meli Band from Bloomington followed with 21 blowers, and W. T. Sherman Post, No. 140, kept step behind this band 100 strong. La Place, Ill., Post, No. 20, had 25 men. Jordan Post of Macon had 50, and Cerro Gordo Post had 50. Lanken's Band came behind with 15 pieces. Monticue County Battalion had 132 men, the drum corps from Marshall had 15, Matteson Post, No. 21, had 25. Post, No. 411, showed up 95 strong.

Then came an old man, paralyzed, in an invalid chair. This was Capt. Jackson of the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry. Protecting this old man was the remnant of the Eighth Illinois—twenty-nine survivors. Surely there was a war!

These men were cheered by the multitude, and in response they lifted their hats and bowed and passed on with a quick step, but not so briskly as they did years ago when they marched through these very streets to go to war. They were in command of George S. Duffee, of Company A of the old Eighth. Following them were the Sons of Veterans, 100 in number, commanded by Col. Steedman of Springfield. They were followed by the Zouaves of Decatur, twenty-five boys. B. H. Martin's corps of star eycers, forty strong, came after their wheels wrapped in the national colors. The above constituted the men in the line of march.

The grand anniversary camp-fire was kindled in the mammoth tent constructed for the purpose, and although capable of accommodating an audience of 10,000 people, standing room was unobtainable.



A CAMP-FIRE OF 1890.

Ill. was the presentation of a silver and gold medal to the Department of Illinois, by the Department of Illinois, Woman's Relief Corps.

The medal, which has appropriate and artistic engravings and is richly jeweled, bears the inscription:

Department of Illinois, W. R. C.,  
to  
Department of Illinois, G. A. R.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Julia G. Sine, of Corps No. 1, Rockford, Ill., W. R. C.

## A River that Flows Inland.

There is an interesting instance of water flowing inland from the sea. It is found on the island of Cephalonia, in the Ionian sea, west of Greece. The phenomenon occurs on the southwest side of the island near the small town and port of Argostoli. Two streams flow at a short distance from one another—straight from the sea, for a few yards, and then follow different courses. One turns at right angles and runs for some ways parallel with the shore and close to it. Then it turns again toward the sea, and running, of course, deeper and deeper, doubles completely under itself, thus forming a loop, and finally passes out of sight deep down in a landward direction. In its course it turns two flour mills, which will give an idea of the strength of the current. There is no tide in the sea here, and the flow of the salt water brook is perfectly steady and continuous. The other stream disappears in the ground in a similar way. This curious phenomenon has not attracted much attention because Argostoli is not on one of the regular tourist routes. No one knows what becomes of this water, but it probably flows to some subterranean reservoir, and it may have something to do with the earthquakes that occur there at irregular intervals in long years. Possibly, it feeds some distant volcano, for, as is well known, the most generally accepted theory of the cause of volcanic eruptions is, that they are due to steam generated from water, admitted through cracks in the earth's crust, or in some other way. Goldwaters' Geographical Magazine.

A Brazilian engineer, who has lately been examining the Canadian Pacific Railway, says his Government has decided to build a railway across Siberia from the Ural Mountains to the Sea of Japan, at a point 6,000 miles from St. Petersburg. The country to be traversed as far as Lake Baikal is not unlike the Canadian Northwest.

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## A River that Flows Inland.

There is an interesting instance of water flowing inland from the sea. It is found on the island of Cephalonia, in the Ionian sea, west of Greece. The phenomenon occurs on the southwest side of the island near the small town and port of Argostoli. Two streams flow at a short distance from one another—straight from the sea, for a few yards, and then follow different courses. One turns at right angles and runs for some ways parallel with the shore and close to it. Then it turns again toward the sea, and running, of course, deeper and deeper, doubles completely under itself, thus forming a loop, and finally passes out of sight deep down in a landward direction. In its course it turns two flour mills, which will give an idea of the strength of the current. There is no tide in the sea here, and the flow of the salt water brook is perfectly steady and continuous. The other stream disappears in the ground in a similar way. This curious phenomenon has not attracted much attention because Argostoli is not on one of the regular tourist routes. No one knows what becomes of this water, but it probably flows to some subterranean reservoir, and it may have something to do with the earthquakes that occur there at irregular intervals in long years. Possibly, it feeds some distant volcano, for, as is well known, the most generally accepted theory of the cause of volcanic eruptions is, that they are due to steam generated from water, admitted through cracks in the earth's crust, or in some other way. Goldwaters' Geographical Magazine.

A Brazilian engineer, who has lately been examining the Canadian Pacific Railway, says his Government has decided to build a railway across Siberia from the Ural Mountains to the Sea of Japan, at a point 6,000 miles from St. Petersburg. The country to be traversed as far as Lake Baikal is not unlike the Canadian Northwest.

Very many popular men of the day make much of their reputation by alight-

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. F. CHURCH—Rev. S. B. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend.

W. F. BINKELMAN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month.

WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

## GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

GEORGE L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. J. BELL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, And Notary Public.

All legal business carefully and promptly attended to. Pine and Mineral Lands bought and sold. Executing Attorney for Crawford Co.

GRAYLING, MICH.

J. B. TUTTLE. MAIN J. CONNINE.

## TUTTLE & CONNINE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Oscoda and East Tawas, Mich.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveying, payment of taxes, and purchases and sales of real estate promptly attended to. Office on corner of Michigan and Commercial Avenues, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

## McCULLOUGH'S Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLE.

First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers or travelers' teams. Sales made on commission, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CEDAR STREET, One block north of Finn's store.

## GRAYLING HOUSE.

PHILIPS & DAVIS, Proprietors, GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business center, on newly built furnished in first-class style, well heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Price reasonable for commercial travelers.

## Frank Petee, TONSORIAL ARTIST.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner of Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Dec. 1, 1891.

## A. E. NEWMAN, COUNTY SURVEYOR.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Pine timber lands looked after. Correct estimates. Trespasses estimated and collected. Surveying done in all its branches.

## CRAWFORD

## AVALANCHE.

\$1 a Year, in Advance.

## Pine Book and Job Printing.

## COMMERCIAL STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.

AFTER the settlement of New England by Puritans, and Maryland by Catholics, there was a period of about thirty years in which no new colonies were planted. In this period occurred the great rebellion in England, in which Charles I. was beheaded, and

A PARIS tobacconist, who had perhaps been in America, advertised a certain cigar to be "the best in the world for five cents." He was arrested, failed to prove it "the best," and was fined \$60 for "malicious intention to deceive."

WOMEN AT A WELL.

distance is the roof of the building where the famous cotton binders were once forced in such numbers. A few artisans still work there for the Spanish army,

They are in the doors and windows, and on the steps brushing and combing, or having combed, their yard-long locks by the hour. All the houses are roofed with reeds, and the roofs are covered with earth to circulate through the grooves. Every window is grated with iron from the top to the bottom story, and in the doors are long poles, and in the windows are long grates. Iron chains are draped over them like windows. Doves abound in flocks, and are seldom molested. At one time Toledo had 110,000, but most of them have fallen into disuse, and not many priests remain. The latter and some of the storekeepers are the only men who are permitted to wear the long hair, and all classes are in good flesh, and all seem in such fresh and vigorous health that it hardly seems as though they could ever grow old. The fountains of the city, where women go to the fountains distributed at different points in small groves of locust

**The "Fly" Drummer.**

A commercial traveler coming from the Michigan Central depot on a Cass and Third avenue car, recently gave away the secrets of the profession in a conversation with a friend. "Most traveling men," he said, "have little schemes of their own that they work to defray incidental expenses. My strong point is dealing in Canadian coins. My territory is the city of Detroit. In this city, and in some Canadian towns, coins are discounted twenty cents on the dollar. Twenty-five cent pieces pass for twenty cents, and half-dollars for forty cents. I have \$20 worth of quarters and halves in my satchel now. I can make \$10 out of them in Detroit. I use them to pay hotel and cigar bills, and realize their full value." —Free Press.

POTATOES were not planted in New England fields until 1718.

thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." What if that great fish were but an instrument in God's right hand—the hand that holds!

Next week—"Nineveh Brought to Repentance."

possible, experience has proved it to be the best men had known to, medical science to lessen the liability to infection with the disease." In thus giving vaccination the credit of being "the most effective method of preventing the spread of the disease referred to,"

buried in the snow Mr. Fox did not see them from his side of the house. This tale would have been different. His paws struck on them and awakened the bird from beneath them. Clanking to the mate we jogged on in the pond, commenting on the uncertainties of life.—*Forest and Stream*

Or thirty-eight hours using tobacco thirty-two showed irregular heart action and disordered stomach, twenty-seven impaired health, and growth and yet within a year's time after abandoning the use of tobacco all of them had recovered good health.

The last illustration represents one of the styles which is becoming the fashion, and style of which women so rightfully call attention by pretending that for some mysterious reason they have made any toilet. True, this particular one is rather an elaborate creation, but it will serve to materialize the ideal which must always animate the dressmaker, to wit: Loose, flowing effects in soft, delicate tones, accentuated by ribbons and lace. It consists of white satin with panels of white satin embroidered with pearls and trimmed with large knots of white satin bordered with

in the story." But observing one little bright-eyed fellow in deep silence, he said: "Now, my little man, what have you to say?"

The little fellow blushed, grew uneasy, and stammered out:

"I want to know what became of that squirrel; that's what I want to know."

"You'll do," said the lawyer; "you are my man; you have not been switched off by confusion and a barn burning, and the hired girls and water pails. You have kept your eye on the squirrel."—*Tact in Court.*

er dustier or a round-nosed paint  
brush. A mop saves the hands, but it  
makes the washing process a little  
slower. When pork, mutton, fish,  
onions or any other greasy or loud  
smelling food is cooked, soap and hot  
rinse water must be used.

**Thoughts of Jefferson**

I NEVER suffered a political to become  
a personal difference.

I MUST ever believe that religion sub-  
stantially good which produces an honest  
life.

**Laws and Institutions must go hand  
in hand with the progress of the human  
mind.**

hospitality for a king. (Good, so far as it goes.) Good-will is certainly at the bottom of all true hospitality. If you have only a pallet of straw do not apologize therefor, but if you have more to offer look to it that your accessories are perfect in their bestowal. It is not enough to give freely and ungrudgingly; to be of any value your hospitality must be thoughtful and generous. The best, not only of food and shelter, but of mind and heart, is not too much for the stranger within your gates, or your friend, the chosen of your heart.—*Heath and Ha'.*

tion is about 3,000 miles up from the mouth of the Amazon. This is the first shipment made, but it is expected will be followed by others. The boards have to be plumb thickness and every board stenciled. When it reaches its destination it is to be used to make boxes for packing rubber gum.

SILVER BURKE, proprietor of the Silver House at Port (Irat)ot, was drowned while crossing the river from Point Edward. He was 30 years of age and unmarried.

C. T. MURPHY, the Soo-Is defendant in a suit which is going to try to prove that he has three times too many wives,

## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The lead and zinc mines of Southwest Missouri yielded over \$56,000 last week, which is \$66,000 more than they would have profited the State if the Democratic tariff policy had been in operation.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The sales of domestic wool in three seaboard markets for the first three months of this year were 7,800,000 pounds in excess of the sales during the same period last year. It looks as if the McKinley law was hard at work for the farmers.—*Det. Tribune*.

"A man by the name of Friedlander had a heart so exquisitely tender, That each woman he saw, Were she paleface or squaw, He'd much rather wed than offend her!"

Hon. William A. French of Bell, Mich., a Republican statesman who never acknowledges defeat, was a guest at the Russell House yesterday. He is full of enthusiasm over the results of the recent election and does not believe there is the ghost of a show for the Democratic squabblers of Michigan in 1892.—*Det. Tribune*.

Now that election is over will some intelligent democrat inform a curious community whatever inspired his party to put a highway robbery plank in its platform?—It would certainly seem as if the stealing of two senatorial seats by a few democrats was bad enough, without the whole party endorsing the theft.—*Bay City Tribune*.

We feel sorry for our democratic contemporary, he, like his party, is in a pitiable state when he attempts to say anything about sugar, because the vote in the Congressional record shows that the Democratic Congressmen voted solid against removing the tariff from sugar, and therefore proved that they were in favor of taxing the people of the United States \$50,000,000 a year. Is this the principle of Democratic tariff reform? The reason the removal of the duty on sugar reduces the price, is that America only produces a small per cent. of the sugar used and the tariff then becomes a tax because it must come from foreign countries and pay duty in our custom houses. Necessaries produced or grown here pay no duty because they do not come from a foreign country and the price is regulated by American competition viz: Nails have sold at \$1.60 per keg at wholesale, tariff 2%. Is the tariff a tax?—*West Branch Herald*.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by Major McKinley, at Providence, R. I., and have the ring, as well as being unanswerable. "We are getting a foreign market under the tariff law of 1891. We have free raw material now, if any one wants it. All you have got to do is to pay the duty, and when the goods are manufactured to be shipped, the government will restore all but 1 per cent. of the duty paid. You have therefore within 1 per cent. of free trade, and now, my Democratic friends, panting for foreign fields, go out and capture them. In the tariff of '90, 40 per cent. of imports are brought in free and 51 per cent. are dutiable. The principle was to put on the free list what we could not produce.

"The tariff of 1846 is spoken of as bringing good times. The good times were not the results of the tariff, but the gold fever and other causes. At the end of fifteen years of that free trade, the government had to ask the State to endorse its bonds, and sell them at 12 per cent. discount. To-day at the end of thirty years of protection the bonds are at 24 per cent. premium. We will have free trade when the nations of the world will bring their labor up to our standard, and their conditions up to ours, but we never will bring ours down to theirs.

"The gains in annual production during ten years of protection over ten years of free trade were: Lumber, 44 per cent.; iron mining, 940 per cent.; carpets, 480 per cent.; pig iron, 370 per cent.; steam tonnage, over 500 per cent.; cotton goods, 74 per cent.; woolen goods, over 800 per cent.; clothing, 200 per cent.; number of sheep, 870 per cent.; railroad mileage, 137 per cent.

"In fifteen years of free trade our imports exceeded our exports \$122,355,721. In fifteen years of protection, from 1876 to 1891, our exports exceeded our imports by \$1,609,444,246. During the free trade period there were but two years when exports exceeded the imports; during protection but two when imports exceeded the exports.

"The sober judgment of the American people will approve this law. It injures no industry, but benefits all. Tin peddlers will not prevail hereafter. The Fifty-first Congress did the greatest work of any of the recent Congresses."

The democratic papers which criticize the late congress studiously avoid mention of one appropriation. This was the sum of \$75,000 to make good the amount stolen by Silcott, the democratic cashier of the democratic sergeant at arms, London, of the Fifteenth congress. Silcott has never been arrested, but the republican congress had to make good his theft.—*Troy Times*.

One great cry of the free traders has been to reiterate the axiom promulgated by Roger Q. Mills, the father of the Mills' tariff bill, that "You can't sell unless you buy." They claimed that a protective tariff shuts off the United States from the markets of the world. In his Providence speech Major McKinley answered this conclusively by giving facts and figures. He said: "We sold abroad last year \$90,000,000 more than we bought. In the last fifteen years of revenue tariff, from 1846 to 1891, the balance of trade against us was \$479,000,000. From 1876 to 1891 the balance in our favor was \$2,600,000,000, which we kept at home circulating among our own people."

Ruddock Post, No. 224 G. A. R. celebrated the silver anniversary of the organization of the order, Monday evening at their armory. George E. Frost delivered an eloquent address appropriate to the occasion and which is highly complimented by the old veterans. The programme of the evening consisted of Mr. Frost's address, remarks from members of the post, patriotic songs and music followed by a dance and elegant supper under the auspices of the Women's Relief Corps. Everything passed off pleasantly and all enjoyed a happy time.—*Cheboygan Tribune*.

We clip the following article from the *Cheboygan Tribune*, and it is in exact accord with our ideas as to the views of the *Det. Tribune*:—"The *Det. Tribune* announces that about May 1 it will make a number of important improvements. It has already donned a new dress. If the *Tribune* will only 'hew straight to the line' and stop slurring the party by such attacks as its 'sneaky' editorial and not misrepresent the Republican press of the state, as it did in its reference to the Republican Press association, recently organized, there may be some hopes for it. The fact that it is owned and controlled by the same parties owning and controlling the *Evening News*, the most rapid free trade paper in the state, makes the Republicans a little suspicious of the paper as to its Republicanism. We have no doubt that as a newspaper the *Tribune* will be better than ever before."

The money class is always in the position to guard itself against the bad effects of disturbing financial legislation, and even to profit by it at the expense of the poorer class. A competent authority upon the subject of farm mortgages, declares that ninety per cent. of them are negotiated by systematic lenders, banks, and corporations organized for this express purpose, and that it has been the custom of many of these lenders to make the mortgage debt, both principal and interest, payable in gold. It is believed that fully one-half of all the mortgage indebtedness of the country is in terms expressly payable in gold, though this is more generally the case in urban than in farm loans. If we were to have free silver coinage, and the country were to reach the silver standard, and gold were to rise to one hundred and twenty or thereabouts, mortgages who are counting upon having their debts reduced by the change would soon discover their error. They find that they would have to pay one hundred and twenty dollars in silver for every installment of one hundred dollars interest in gold. In other words, they, and not the capitalists and money-lenders, would be the losers from this as from every other form of 'cheap money.'—*The Century*.

Were you ever at sea in a storm—a storm near a coast, when you expected the next wave would dash the good ship to pieces? If you ever passed through such an experience you will remember the relief felt when you realized you were near a life-saving station with its corps of heroes, and you will be glad to know more of the life of those "brave watchers by the sea"; and even a confirmed stay-at-home will be interested in the handsomely illustrated article on "Our Life-Saving Service" in the May number of *DEKORST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE*. From the same comprehensive source you may also gain some very interesting information about the Isthmus State, Central America (finely illustrated); "Signs of Character in the Face: How to Read Them" (also illustrated) will enable you to judge more correctly of human nature; and the excellent paper on "Delsarte and the Delsartean Philosophy," with a portrait of the philosopher, will answer that oft-repeated question, "Who is Delsarte, and what is his philosophy?" Then there are bright stories, and information on all live topics, and almost no end of illustrations (over 200), and a splendid article for "Our Girls," and the other departments, as usual, are brimming over with good things, and altogether, this is an exceptional good number of that always good *Family Magazine*, published at \$2 a year, by W. DEKORST, DEKORST, 15 East 14th St., New York.

### Why Not?

In the Northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, there are some 1,800,000 acres of waste land, commonly called "Pine plains" or "barrens", that for the past twenty years have been a puzzle and perplexity to every one that has come in contact with them as to what economic use they could be put in order to make them revenue producing, or of some benefit to humanity.

Thousands of misguided people have tried time and again to convert them into farms, and practically with the same result; failure, and abandonment.

Recently the State has come to the front and with the "Hatch bill" at its back has started experimental farms and stations in order to prove that Nature don't know her business, and thousands of dollars are going into the ground—the vain attempt to make two blades of grass grow where one was never intended to prosper.

Now instead of experimenting with what has been experimented with, times without number, for the past twenty years, and proven a failure. Why not experiment with something to the "Manor born", something indigenous to the soil, and that flourishes like a "Green bay tree" on the Michigan Pine barrens. And that is our native deer.

If an acre of forty dollar land will keep four sheep one year, one acre of twenty five cent land will keep one deer one year.

A sheep by care, housing, feeding &c, will in three years produce three young; weigh 100 lbs. and sell at five cents per lb.

A deer will in the same length of time produce four young; weigh 150 lbs. and sell at 10 cents per lb. and during this time will care for, house and feed itself summer and winter on the rubbish of the Pine barrens.

Six hundred acres of twenty five ct. land, fenced in and stocked with five hundred deer would be taxed about ten dollars.

Six hundred acres of land fixed in shape to carry two thousand sheep would be taxed one hundred and eighty dollars.

One thousand sheep require an outlay of fifteen hundred dollars for buildings.

One hundred deer don't require one cent for that purpose.

Diseases of various kinds carry off sheep by hundreds. A deer was never known to die of disease.

At one fourth the expense the Pine barrens will furnish moccasins, of Veil son than the whole State does of mutton.

Is there any thing more chimerical in the idea of having the State turn the experimental farms into experimental deer stations and supply young deer than it was to start fish hatcheries and supply young bull heads and mackerels?

Come now, you lovers of venison do a little missionary work and let us have the waste lands turned into deer producing parks.

Our correspondent, "B" in the article, "Why not," starts out with the old cry of "worthless Plains," which proves his prejudice or his lack of knowledge. His idea of a Deer Park is not at all new, and is a feasible one, if taken advantage of, while land is cheap, and deer for stocking it are plenty. The subject has been discussed by State officials and State Boards for several years, but as yet has not taken definite shape. We publish the article, hoping it may continue to direct thought in that direction, and at the same time we take decided issue with his statements in the first part of the article, as we do not believe them sustained by facts.

### School Notes.

School opened Monday morning with a full force of our regular teachers. Miss Havens is again able to be in school.

The examination at close of the winter term proved very satisfactory.

Our school has more pupils in regular attendance than it has ever had before.

The following are the numbers of pupils enrolled in the various departments: High school room, 51; Intermediate, 28; Second Primary, 61, and First Primary, 85.

We are determined to make the Spring term of school a grand success. Parents, can we have your co-operation?

Again we must record a few tardy pupils for the first week of school. In nine cases out of ten, pupils who are tardy, give an excuse, that they had errands to do for pa, or ma. Let us remember that while a pupil is in school his work is study. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with this. How can we break this bad habit?

The junior class are already preparing for an entertainment at the close of this term. Judging from their close work, we predict a fine literary entertainment by this class.

Miss Bessie Mickelson kindly contributed \$2.00 to our library fund. This is a worthy example, and shows that she has not yet forgot the school.

A class in chemistry has been organized, and judging from the interest manifested, some of the members will make a specialty of this interesting science.

Some parents send their children to school before they are of school age. That this is not a wise plan is proven by the experience of the best educators. A child entering school at the age of eight, will be further advanced at the age of twelve than if he had entered school at four. Perhaps some will profit by reading this statement.

## GRAND SUCCESS.

The opening was a Grand Success. Many Ladies came to see the latest

### STYLES AND NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY

Now Spring is here and so is one of the finest assortments of **HATS AND BONNETS.**

Trimmed and Untrimmed.

The time has come when Grayling has all the advantages of a city. Were you to go to the city you could not do better in price or style than to call at Mrs. S. B. SMITH'S.

For style, quality and prices I invite competition.

### Mrs. S. P. SMITH.

Store two doors east of Opera House - Grayling, Mich.

## DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When you are in need of anything in the line of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES,**

**Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES,**

It will Pay you to Call and see me

**AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.**

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

L. FOURNIER,

Grayling, Michigan.

## How Is This For Low!

**Granulated Sugar 5½ cts. per lb., on and after April 6th. All other grades at an equal reduction in price.**

**The best Water White Oil 12 Cents per gallon.**

**Our entire stock of Boots and Shoes at a reduction of 20 per cent. for the next 10 days.**

**Come and see us as we can do you good and save you money.**

LYON & CONNER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## PETERSON'S 1891 MAGAZINE

50th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE QUEEN OF THE LADIES' MONTHLIES ENLARGED AND GREATLY IMPROVED, MAKING IT MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER, AND KEEPING IT IN THE LEAD OF THE LADIES' MAGAZINES.

Its fiction is strong and clean. Some of the best-known American writers contribute to its pages, among them Edgar Poe, Frank L. Benedict, Howard Beeley, Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, Rebecca Harding Davis, Miss M. G. McClelland, Alice Bowman, and Minnie Irving.

Historical and Biographical Sketches, with numerous and appropriate illustrations, printed on the paper, will be given monthly.

In the Fashion department, we aim to combine beauty and utility. The newest and prettiest styles of costume are given with full descriptions, also a monthly dress-pattern sheet. As a fashion magazine, "Peterson's" is universally pronounced as far in the lead of all others.

Numerous designs for needle-work, embroidery, knitting, painting, &c., with designs printed in colors. Articles on the management of the sick, by a trained nurse, household and garden hints, recipes for cooking, and interesting articles on various topics, are given monthly.

The aim of the publishers is to give such variety of contents as will both interest and instruct its readers, and make it a helpful companion to every woman.

TERMS: \$2.00 PER YEAR

with large reductions to clubs, and handsome premiums for getting them up.

A sample copy, with full particulars, will be sent to club-catchers.

Address, **PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,**

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## Great Reduction Sale!

### H. JOSEPH'S

OPERA HOUSE STORE,

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

I OFFER my entire Stock at very low figures, which was never here before, or sold for such low prices. I have returned from the EAST where I purchased from some of the LEADING MANUFACTURERS,

a complete line of

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,**

Which are all of the Latest Styles, and will sell the same at Jobbing Prices which is less than WHOLESALE.

I have been trying to close out my Stock all the Fall and Winter, but without success, and as I am compelled to remain this Spring, I have purchased these new goods, and will give you the benefit of the profits.

H. JOSEPH,

OPERA HOUSE STORE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

### REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

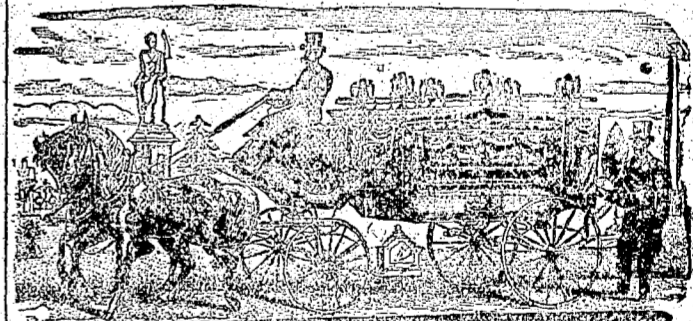
AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 91

O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



### AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpses.

The Bazaar Is Now Open!

COME AND SEE US!

WE have a large assortment of TOYS, NOTIONS, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, and a choice selection of

CANDIES & CIGARS

Which we will sell at prices that will suit.

Store on Cedar Street in rear of the

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WRIGHT & JACKSON,

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I. M. SILSBY,

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PLANS and Specifications furnished upon application with promptness and dispatch.

Post Office, Roscommon, Mich.



Small text describing the agency's services and contact information.

THIS PAPER is published in Philadelphia at the New York Agency, H. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Fresh Gold dust, at the City Market.

The county officers are enjoying the luxury of new carpets.

A large assortment of Scotch Zephyrs at H. Joseph's.

The board of Supervisors will meet Thursday, Apr. 23d, for organization.

A complete line of Dr. Warner's corsets, at Claggett & Pringles.

A mild form of La Grippe has held of a large number of our citizens.

A full line of French Gingham, just received, at H. Joseph's.

Michigan has nearly \$400,000 waiting for it in the United States treasury.

The finest line of Ladies' hosiery in town, at Claggett & Pringles.

O. J. Bell has Ladies' Shoes and Slippers in an endless variety.

The song service at the M. E. church, last Sunday evening, was well attended, and was very pleasant.

Lovers of good Teas and Coffees, can find them, at Claggett & Pringles.

It is expected that the Hodgman manufacturing company, of Sandusky, O., will locate at Roscommon.

Rev. J. H. Phelps will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour.

Try evaporated Sweet Corn, at Claggett & Pringles.

The log cut on the Muskegon river is estimated at 250,000,000 feet, about 50,000,000 more than was expected.

Good workmen's pants at 75 cts., worth a dollar a pair, at H. Joseph's.

George W. Bonnell was down from the "Lake" Monday, and looked as though he was coming home to stay.

The latest styles of Dress Goods, just received, at Max Lewinsons.

Four thousand dollars' worth of potatoes were shipped from Tawas during the month of February.

A full line of Clothing, just received, at Max Lewinsons.

Reed City won in its fight for the location of the county seat, by about a dozen votes.

Jerry Ranger was pulled out of a freight car here, Saturday morning, and given 30 days rest in Wakeley's hotel.

You will save from 25 to 50 per cent. by trading at the store of H. Joseph.

Henry Funch, of South Branch, raised crops enough last year to support his family, take up a mortgage and pay one half on a wind mill.

Clothing at cost for thirty days at the store of M. & H. L. Co.

Remember O. J. Bell's new stock of Ladies' and Gents' shoes are made to order, expressly for his trade, and every pair warranted.

The readiest way to make the democrats look sour these days is to whisper "sugar" in his ear. —Lapeer Clarion.

20 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 5 cents per pair, at H. Joseph's.

Colonel Worden, took the stage Monday for Kalkaska, to look over some timber trespasses in that section.

A big line of men's working shirts, at 25 cents each, at H. Joseph's.

The resignation of U. S. Treasurer Houston has been accepted. An Indiana man will be apt to receive the appointment.

Buy your drugs and medicines of L. Fournier, registered pharmacist.

The Chattanooga tin plate banquet was a whole volume of argument for protection to American industries. —Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

The best Pickles in town are found at Simpson's City Market.

Nobody need worry about a deficit in the Treasury. The Republican party never made one yet, and is not likely to begin now. —Indianapolis Journal.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

The W. R. C. will serve ice cream and warm sugar Tuesday evening, April 21st, at the W. R. C. Hall; all are invited to attend.

Now is the time to secure bargains at the store of M. & H. L. Co.

The annual inspection of Wagner Camp No. 145 S. V. U. S. A., will be held Thursday evening April 23d. All members are expected to be present.

Nice Cap Honey at Claggett & Pringles.

The impression obtains that the R. G. Peters salt and lumber company, will yet come out all right and pay 100 cents on the dollar.

The best Tea in town, is to be found at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The weather reports for the seven days just passed show that the heavy rains have damaged the crops to a large extent. The prevalence of frost in some sections has also caused damage.

Dr. Woodworth is building a neat addition to his office.

25 doz. Ladies' Hose, at 5 cents a pair, at H. Joseph's.

Main J. Conline, was in town yesterday, on legal business.

Sweet, Orr & Co. Paints and Ovals, warranted not to rip, at H. Joseph's.

Soon we will hear the song of the robin again. —Mio Mail.

Boys vests from 25 cents up, at H. Joseph's.

Roscommon county went republican on the State ticket, but on local matters democratic.

Ladies' Misses' and Childrens can be suited with styles and prices of those New Jackets, at H. Joseph's.

L. McHugh, Esq., of Omer, Secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors' association of Northern Michigan, was in town last week.

Do you want to get new styles in Dress Gingham, Flannels, etc? If so, call on Max Lewinsons.

The Board of Supervisors in Osego county, is composed of five republicans and two democrats.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mather's glove cleaner, for sale only at Fournier's Drug Store.

Please oblige us by settling for your election tickets and slips, gentlemen. —Omer Review. Here too.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are selling Ogeacots at lower prices than any other House in town.

Advertisers are notified that hereafter no standing advertisements will be changed later than Tuesday, and locals should be handed in by Tuesday afternoon.

The latest styles, the best goods, and quality and prices to suit customers, at the store of Max Lewinsons.

Chas. Turner was called to Eaton Rapids, last week, by the death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, who was a resident of this place.

Calland examine the Prize Coffee at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co, before purchasing elsewhere.

The next Board of Supervisors of Osego county will be composed of five democrats and four republican Supervisors.

700 Doz. Dress Buttons just received, at Claggett & Pringles. Price very low.

When the squawbacks get through with their reform legislation, what a dandy set of "session laws" will be added to our law libraries. —Petoskey Record.

A large assortment of Jackets at Joseph's. The ladies are invited to call and examine them.

The democrats had a recount in one ward at Jackson, and then failed to elect their man. Mr. Weatherwax's majority is only live.

The blue birds and the robins have returned and with joyful songs proclaim that spring time has come. —Osego Co. Herald.

The editor of the Bellaire Breeze, was elected to the office of supervisor, last week. The Millennium must be approaching.

The Mio Mail, says: "As the walking is getting to be good we would like to see some of our delinquent subscribers walk in and pay up." So would we.

Those Shantung Pongee dress fabrics at Claggett & Pringles, are immense. The latest novelties.

Jay Allen, editor of the West Branch Herald-Times, is happy because he won a prize of \$10 for the best local notice on the pension advertisement. —Det. Journal.

Going out of business the 1st of May, and goods must be sold out at M. & H. L. Co.

Waterson editorially gives notice to New York Democrats that hereafter they will have to keep their hands off the Democrats of the west and the south, for they "do not mean to stand any more of a non-sense."

For Pratt's Horse and Cattle Food, call at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Tawas City people are listening to the songs of the frog and the tree toad, consequently they are happy in the belief that summer is approaching. —Omer Review.

The place to buy your Groceries is at Claggett & Pringles. Their stock is always fresh and complete.

The upper ice on the lake became so slushy, Monday, that Auger, drew off his house, and declared the fishing season closed. His last pickered found its way to our table.

Spring has come! So has Claggett and Pringle's new stock of Dry Goods. Call and see them.

Do you know that your subscription to the AVA LANCHE is past due? Come in with your \$5.

A subscription is being taken up by the G. A. R. to purchase a cannon to be used for general purposes at Osego, but to be the property of John Barde Post of Osego. The cannon is proposed to buy him a 3x54 inch bore, weighs 550 pounds, and if filled would carry a 10 pound ball. It will be mounted.

Montmorency went republican by 21 votes on the State ticket.

News come from Washington of the dangerous illness of Capt. J. S. Andrews. —Osego Co. Herald.

S. E. Odell expects to leave Grayling, soon, and respectfully requests those having an account with him, to call and settle.

Elmer Fauble, of Grove township, proved up on his homestead, last week.

Experienced and Registered Pharmacists on hand day and night to attend to the wants of my patrons. L. Fournier.

The melodious voice of the frog is again heard. He heralds the approach of spring. —Omer Review.

Another drive in Boys' Suits at \$1.50. Men's first class working pants at \$1.00; working shirts 45 cents. Boys' pants 40 cents. All at Max Lewinsons, next door to the Post Office.

H. T. Shaffer, of Canton Plains, has sold over six bushels of seed corn, a large part of which went to Ogemaw county.

Max Lewinsons keeps a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods and Fine Dress Shoes, at lowest prices.

The name R. D. Connie was inadvertently omitted from our election returns of this town, last week. He was elected Commissioner of the Highway, by 57 majority.

Stop here and read this! The latest styles in Dress Goods and Fine Shoes, have just been received by Max Lewinsons, next door to the Post Office.

Our farmers are busy getting their implements ready for spring work. And some of them have commenced their plowing. —Mio Mail.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should buy their shoes at Claggett & Pringles. A large assortment and prices rock bottom.

The new Michigan salt trust will have the handling of 4,000,000 barrels of salt each year.

Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their entire stock of Ladies' Articles. Call and see at what low prices they are selling them.

The Lansing Journal still persists in saying that Michigan is a doubtful state politically. The only doubt at present is as to the size of the Republican majority. —Kalamazoo Telegraph.

None but the purest drugs and chemicals used in dispensing. Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes, at the lowest prices. L. Fournier.

Nick, Downen was elected Supervisor of Glade township, Kalkaska Co., by his camp men, last week. This makes his fourth term. More democracy.

W. S. Chalker has one No. 8 Stove (Cook) with elevated oven, new, and one Parlor Stove nearly new, which he will sell cheap.

We stop the press long enough to put on our hat and coat and saunter down the avenue to acquaint our friends with the news of the safe arrival of our third son and heir. Father and son doing well. —Osego Co. Herald.

H. Joseph, at the Opera House store has received a full line of Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Jackets, of the latest styles.

This P. of I. scheme makes seven Democrats and five Republican districts, but this is on the basis of last fall's returns and the numbers would be at least reversed were the next election to be held tomorrow. —Allegan Gazette.

Workmen will notice that I am having a big drive in Pants, half wool, at \$1.00 per pair. Boys' suits at \$1.50. Men's working shirts, 45 cents. Boys pants, 40 cents. All at Max Lewinsons, next door to the Post Office.

The United States government pays the railroad companies from \$21,000,000 to \$24,000,000 per year for the transportation of the mails. The estimated cost for the present year is \$22,650,000.

Nearly everything the free-traders predicted as sure to rise in price under the McKinley bill, has come down in price. And still the free-trade parrot prates his single sentence, "the tariff is a tax." —Muskegon Chronicle.

To the people of Grayling and vicinity: I expect to go out of the photograph business, about April 1st, and those wishing work done previous to that date, will do well to call as soon as possible. S. E. ODELL.

Montgomery's plurality seems to have the same kind of an attraction for democratic papers as a funeral has to some characters morbidly inclined. It is a doleful subject, but they can not let it alone. —Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.

The annual meeting of the Saginaw Presbytery convened here Tuesday evening, with 20 ministers and 8 elders in attendance. We go to press to early to give an account of their labors.

Everybody will note the dissolution of the firm of Lyon & Connor. Mr. Connor is adding largely to his stock and will continue in trade, confidently hoping that attention to business and the wants of his customers, will continue the liberal patronage of the past.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour, & Co., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any store.

Charles L. DeWaele, Attorney at Law, of Grayling, made us a pleasant call last week. He was on his way to Ray City on legal business but stopped over here one train to see some friends. —West Branch Democrat.

For first class photographs call at S. E. Odell's Studio, opposite the court house. Views a specialty, prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. Russell has the Millinery goods of Mrs. Mitchell, at her residence in the rear of the Democrat office, which she will sell below cost.

Workingmen will please take notice that I have just received a full line of working shirts, at 45 cents. Pants for Boys at 40 cents, and good working pants for men for \$1.00. Boys suits \$1.50. All at Max Lewinsons.

Supervisor Aebli, of Blaine has kindly come in to help the AVA LANCHE office through with a big press of work. Being a first class printer, he is a handy man to have in the county—for us.

We understand that some policy holders in the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co., are cancelling their policies, on account of the second assessment. We believe it is a mistake. The company will grow strong with age, and though it may be a trifle expensive at first, it is cheaper than no insurance.

I have a few packages of imported Sugar Beet Seed, for distribution to farmers in this vicinity, who will comply with the wishes of the experiment station regarding its culture, and report.

O. PALMER.

James White of Denton is a much elected man. In the election Monday he came up on the stump and captured the office of Deputy Clerk, and another one. Not trying to sit on the board alone, he will take the other offices for others who were not so fortunate. —Ros News.

My words but poorly express my gratitude to friends and neighbors for the untiring care and kindness extended to my wife and myself during her long illness. The loving kindness of all did much to alleviate her severe suffering, and will be remembered and appreciated.

FRED. L. BARKER.

Rev. J. W. Fenn attended the 25th anniversary of the G. A. R. organization which was fittingly observed at Grayling Monday. Mr. Fenn gave his old comrades some war talk which no doubt pleased and interested them. —West Branch Herald.

Alma College was presented before the Presbytery by Rev. A. T. Brinkley, of Saginaw. The college has made a fine record for the three years and a half it has been in existence. The number of students enrolled for the past year are 217. The College, Preparatory, Music, Art and Normal and Training Departments are in full operation. The library contains over 10,000 volumes. Mr. Polasky has just given the college his valuable Law library, worth \$30,000. The reading room is well supplied with standard periodicals not only of this country, but of England. The Ladies Hall is under the able direction of Miss Gelson. Ladies room in the hall, and Gentlemen and Ladies board there. Superintendents and Boards of Education will do well to write to J. W. Fenn, Secretary of the college, or Miss Cuddeback in regard to securing trained teachers for Primary and Kindergarten schools. The prospects of the college were never brighter than at the present time. For catalogues address: Prof. J. W. Fenn, Secretary.

A full line of Men's Working Pants for \$1.00; Working Shirts 45 cents; Boys' Pants 40 cents; Boys' Suits at \$1.50. The best Suits ever offered before at \$3.00. All these bargains to be had at Max Lewinsons, next door to the Post Office.

DIED—At her home in Frederic, Sunday, April 12, May M. Barker, aged 44 years, 6 months and 20 days. Mrs. Barker, with her husband, Fred L. Barker, was one of the early pioneers of this section of the state, having lived at this place for a time, and for the past 12 years at Frederic. She was an earnest, active woman, whose friends were numbered simply by the number of those who knew her. More than a year ago she was attacked with La Grippe, which was succeeded by rheumatic and paralytic trouble from which she has been an intense sufferer, and which human skill could not overcome. Her body rests in Mt. Hope Cemetery, at Lansing, by the side of her father, and her daughter, Florence, the funeral services being held at the residence of M. D. Osborn, at Lansing, Monday. Her only surviving daughter is now with her sister at Titusville, Pa.

Although about 40 pupils were promoted at the opening of this term through several departments, till the High School was crowded, yet the new comers have been so numerous that the first primary room is again crowded and the school board feel compelled to close the line for admission of pupils to those who have passed the five year limit.

Disolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. M. Lyon and D. B. Connor, under the firm name of Lyon and Connor, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to and payable by the said firm, will be settled with and by D. B. Connor, who continues the business.

Grayling, Mich., April 7th 1891.

JAMES M. LYON.

DAVID B. CONNER.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Reed & Charron, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All sums due or to become due said firm are to be paid to the undersigned Joseph Charron. And all sums due or to become due from said firm, are to be paid by said Joseph Charron. Witness our hands this fourth day of April A. D. 1891.

GEORGE REED.

Apr. 9, 91, JOSEPH CHARRON.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. C. THATCHER.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. H. C. THATCHER, Druggist.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at H. C. THATCHER'S Drug Store.

Horse for Sale.

A fair size pony, 5 years old, good driver and worker, for sale cheap. L. Strutzenberg, Blaine Township.

For Sale.

Choice lot of Seed Potatoes, Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, and Early Sun-Rise, 20 per cent. below market price. Address P. Aebli, Appenzell.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, 91.

Team for Sale!

I will sell my team of two horses for Cash. They are about ten years old and in good condition. Inquire of A. Jackson, Wellington Post Office.

For Sale.

I HAVE for sale 1 Self Binder, most new; 1 Moses' Platform Wagon; 1 Platform Buggy; 1 Wheel Harrow Grass Seeder; 1 Feed Cart; 1 pair of Lumber Hobs; 2 Cook Stoves; 1 Heating Stove; a lot of Canteen and China, all for half price with time to suit the buyers.

Jan. 15, m3. G. W. WALTON.

For Sale.

A GOOD House and two lots with large barn, and two vacant lots, will be sold at a bargain. This property is as desirably located as any in this village. Enquire at this office or of Christian Runge.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure Patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Grayling, Mich., March 21, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on May 14th 1891, viz: Joseph Bonem, Homesteaded under No. 8568 for the Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Sec. 4, T. 2, N. 4, R. 4 West.

He claims the following land to prove his claim, to-wit: A certain parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Maple Forest, said township, fourths of an acre of land being out of and a portion of the North-west corner of said South half (S. 1) of said North-east quarter (N. E. 1) of said section Thirty-two (32), or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice, with interest thereon and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an Attorney fee of Thirty Dollars as provided in said mortgage.

JOHN J. COVENTRY,

O. PALMER, MORTGAGEE.

Feb 26/91 Att'y. for Mortgagee.

OSCAR PALMER, REGISTER.

Mar 20, 91.

# EVERYBODY IS

CORDIALLY INVITED

to call at once and examine our Mammoth Stock of

SUMMER GOODS, which have been purchased

with a full knowledge

of the wants of this community,

and a determination that all shall be

MADE PERFECTLY HAPPY,

who patronize us.

We shall handle only First Class Goods, and will sell them on as close a margin as is consistent with safe business. It is useless to quote prices

here, but if you will call at

THE STORE

of the undersigned, you will

find our DRY GOODS department

full of the most seasonable goods and

latest novelties.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT IS

fully supplied with everything in

that line, fresh and pure, our CLOTHING,

equal to any in

NORTHERN MICHIGAN,

and our BOOTS and SHOES

second to NONE, and a full line of

LUMBERMENS' SUPPLIES in our

store-rooms, all at rock-bottom prices.

THE MICHELSON & HANSON LUMBER Co.,

GRAYLING

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## EMIGRATION OF LAPPS.

A PROJECT TO TRANSFER THE POPULATION.

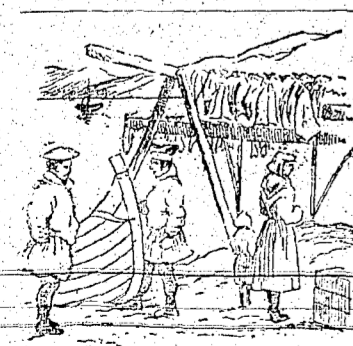
The Lapps at Home—Their Country, Its Wild Scenery and Winter Population—Disadvantages of Travel in Lapland—To Most Greenland They Would Go.



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The Lapps at Home—Their Country, Its Wild Scenery and Winter Population—Disadvantages of Travel in Lapland—To Most Greenland They Would Go.

tion of so-called savages. Most are, at least nominally, Christians. Partly by persuasion, partly by force, they were, a couple of hundred years ago, induced to



THE MOST NORTHERN CHURCH IN THE WORLD.



A SCENE IN BOSSEROP.

on an eminence, and in its service, is rarely held more than once a month, for the clergyman resides many miles away, and is obliged to ride his circuit over an almost roadless country under circumstances of difficulty which would hinder the clergy of more civilized countries from going at all.



A BIT OF LAPLAND ROAD.

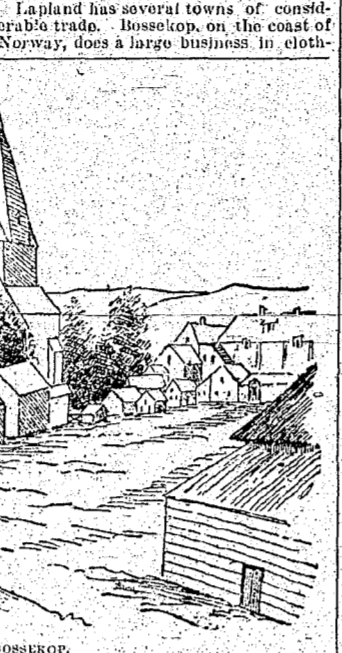


A SEA-LAPP DWELLING HOUSE.

eral homicides occurred, and Lars and some others of his companions were committed to prison on a charge of murder. They were forced to stay in the prison, and in consideration of his youth Haetta was condemned to life-long imprisonment. Commiserating his condition, his keepers and the prison chaplain extended to him such favors as could safely be granted to a lifelong prisoner, and, finding them rewarded by good conduct, took especial pains to teach him to read and write. Lars became interested in the Bible, grew day by day more fond of reading it, and finally formed the bold project of translating it into his native tongue. Through many weary years the labor went on, for Lars was no great scholar, and the Lapp language, as may be readily supposed, is not a fluent literary medium of thought. But finally the work was done, the Bible translated, and printed, in the language of Lapland, and the remainder of Haetta's sentence was commuted. He was living as late as 1870, and though an old man was still active, and often served parties of travelers as a guide.

falls along the little rivers are utilized for mills, and picturesque spectacles are presented when these rude, blocklike structures are placed, as they often are, on large boulders almost in the midst of the torrent.

From time to time the traveler through the valleys of this northern land will pass the little farms of the sea or river Lapps; small patches of arable land enriched by the careful toil of the farmer, who, from the neighboring forests has brought masses of leaves and decayed foliage to fertilize his ground. During the winter he has no fear of trespassers, but in the summer his land must be fenced to keep out the reindeer, and he consequently puts sticks around the little field, and as his summer is all day-light, he takes a watch, the various members of his household taking turns to keep an eye on the field. Grain and plants of speedy growth can be easily raised, and although the trees bear no fruit, edible berries are abundant. Grasses and mosses are numerous, and so immense a variety of flowers and plants exists that one botanist has made a collection of over 20,000 different plants from this frozen land.



A SCENE IN BOSSEROP.

ing, for the sea and river Lapps already appreciate the advantage of the cloth manufactures of the continent, while a broad, it is also true that numberless ways of evading the law exist, and that drunkenness is annually proving more and more a curse to the land of the Lapp.

Travel in Lapland, whether in summer or winter, is attended by numerous inconveniences. During the summer season the tourist is transported to and fro by means of a two-wheeled cart, made very strong in order to resist the innumerable holes which it will experience over the Lapp hills. In winter he is obliged to proceed with train of laden sledges, one for himself, one for his interpreter, one for his servant, the Lapp who, takes care of the reindeer, one for fuel, all of which he must carry with him, as he is not certain he will find either victuals, bed clothes or wood at the various places he may be compelled to visit. The hotels in Lapland, such as they are, were built by the Governments of Russia and Sweden, and are nothing but sheds, for all the necessities of life, they rely on their own provisions, and attempt to winter the tourist may be lost or frozen; in summer, he is certain to be driven almost mad by the mosquitoes, which are of enormous size and unparalleled ferocity. There is no escape from them, in order to leave comparative peace the tourist must constantly wear a veil over his



A SEA-LAPP DWELLING HOUSE.

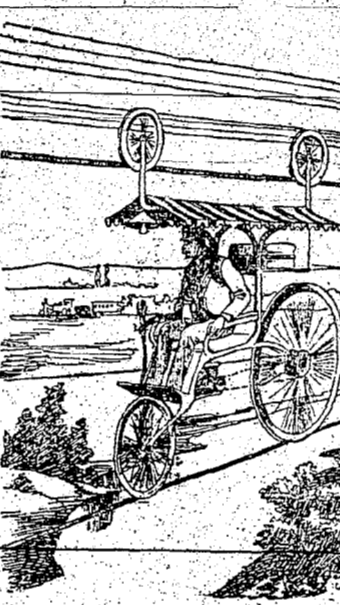
face, and protect his hands by gloves reaching nearly to the elbow. Besides this, the country there is little to be seen in Lapland, for the inhabitants do not present many interesting points of study, save to the ethnologist or student of the human race. To the sportsman, especially to the fisherman, the floods and rivers furnish entertain-

## AN ELECTRIC AIR-LINE.

Dr. Hachenberg's Telegraphic Beats the Air Ship.

Dr. G. P. Hachenberg has a new invention which, as a means of travel and transportation of the mails and other light packages, beats the airship and the pneumatic tubes all hollow. He asks the privilege of exhibiting it at the World's Fair, "Telephage" is the term applied to this sort of transportation, but a glance at the accompanying cut will show that it is nothing more than riding a bicycle through the clouds on an electric wire. Aside from the comfort of being up overhead out of the dust and dirt, and out of reach of barking dogs that chase cyclists up country roads, there is another decided advantage in this overhead system of wheels; there is no pumping motion of the feet required; the machine is moved along by an electric current. So far is the idea from being impracticable and impossible that it is already in use. Buenos Ayres, in South America, is connected with three or four small towns by these lines over which mail boxes are run every two hours.

In explaining the building of these lines Dr. Hachenberg says that a line of two heavy wires should be constructed, one line above the other and about ten feet apart. These wires are adjusted to poles and both held in exact high tension. The bicycles which run on these wires are made with grooved wheels, the complement of wheels for the upper wire being grooved very deeply to securely hold the rubber tire. Travel on the line is by the use of two kinds of motor power are used: the rider himself and electricity. The electro-bicycle to travel the electric air line has a peculiar construction of its own. The saddle is abandoned and a narrow double seat is placed in front of the drive wheel. The electro-motor is placed under the seat, the power coming from the upper wire. The place to maintain reverse action is at the poles. It is suggested that a third electric wire be used as a means of safety in case of breakage of the other two. These wires could be so constructed as to be available for telephone or telegraphic use. They are strung close to the ground and uniform grade is not necessary. The speed of bicycles on the electric air line could be raised to a point that would pass any railway. The best possible use to which the scheme could be put would be in trans-



mitting mail and other light and condensed packages. It is practicable in such a line to convey the mails from Chicago to New York in ten hours or less and the matter that could be carried on a single line in a day would amount to hundreds of tons. Dr. Hachenberg will try to construct his electric air line at the expo-tion. If he succeeds he will provide one of the most interesting sights to be seen.

## Lenny's Logic.

"What a fine boy Benny is getting to be," remarked Mr. Bloomburmer's mother-in-law, who was taking dinner with Bloomburmer.

"Yes, indeed," replied Bloomburmer, proudly. "He's a regular logician, too; he'll ask questions and deduce conclusions in a masterly manner. He's inherited his father's brain power," added Bloomburmer, modestly.

A few moments later the conversation turned upon Mormonism, and Benny, in his search for knowledge, asked:

"Papa, what is a Mormon?"

"A Mormon, Benny, is a man who marries more than one wife."

"Then you are a Mormon, ain't you, papa?" asked Benny, anxious to display the logical powers which his father had commended.

"A Mormon, Benny? Why, how in the world did you get such an idea into your head as that?"

"Why I heard you tell Mr. Spatts yesterday that you had married all your wife's family."

"Mrs. Bloomburmer," said that gentleman, turning to his wife, "I think Benny had better be sent to bed now. He's been up quite late enough." — Our Monthly.

WHEN a metal is heated its resistance becomes greater, but with carbon under this condition its resistance becomes less, consequently the amount of current which a lamp will take in practice cannot be calculated by measuring the resistance of the filament when the latter is cold. When the filament is heated it passes through the usual stages of dull red heat to white heat, and if further heated the distinct outline of the filament is no longer seen. At this point the filament is said to be in a state of irradiation, and this is its proper incandescence point; if further heated a faint violet light fills the interior of the globe, due possibly to gases being given up from the platinum, and finally the filament breaks.

A WORKMAN at the Davenport, Iowa, gas works concluded the other day that he would electrocute a troublesome cat. He placed the feline in a tub of water and turned on the current. It was found that the tub had been moved slightly, and while moving it the executioner's finger hung in the water and nearly electrocuted himself. After he was brought to, with a desire for vengeance, he renewed the experiment. There was no hitch in the proceedings this time, for just as the cat opened its mouth for the forty-ninth yell after it had been placed in the tub, the current was turned on and it froze with its mouth open.

## HATS STILL IN FAVOR.

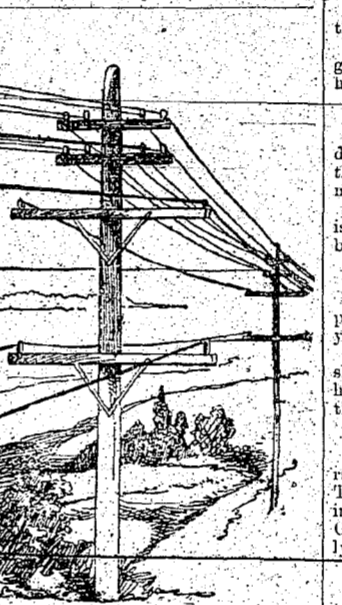
Some Pretty Creations for Those Who Do Not Want Bonnets.

Hats, like truth, which the poet conditionally asserts will rise again, though crushed to earth, are, by virtue of their intrinsic beauty and becomingness, arising and holding their own, notwithstanding the reiterated assurance that bonnets are now the fashionable headwear. Notwithstanding the assurance that bonnets are decidedly in the lead, hats are quite as often selected as bonnets. However, this may be accounted for by the fact that one gets something appreciable in getting



PRETTY SPRING HATS.

a hat, which is hardly true of the tiny crownless affairs by courtesy called bonnets. The crowns of hats are very low; in fact, most hats are mounted on a bandeau in order to keep them on the head, and many of them have no division between the crown and the brim. These are, however, sufficient variety in hats to suit all tastes, although they are for the most part much more closely reefed than they



have been for several seasons past. One of these close hats, seen in the illustration, is an English round hat of piece willow braid in a soft French gray. The trimming is simply a band of gray velvet and the mottled wing of a guinea fowl, with the dark part bleached to a delicate gray, corresponding to the color of the hat.

The English sailor hat is a flattened sailor shape with a very low crown and a stiff, straight brim. About the crown is a full ruche of black tulle and high on the left side is a bunch of black thistles. Next to the face, about the bandeau under the brim, is a full ruche of blue.

A pretty and chic little hat, suitable for either church or street wear, is the Piccadilly. In the front it is bent in sharp little dents and is trimmed about the crown with Stanley brown velvet held in place with fancy pins. At the back is an upright bow of velvet and eon chiffon ribbon intersected with blue satin stripes.

Another pretty hat has the crown covered with long loops of soft brown velvet. In the back it is tip-tilted and trimmed with the ubiquitous upright, forward-reaching bows, which are on all hats and bonnets this spring. Long in long spurs about the brim and intermixed with the bows at the back are blue crowsfeathers.

## Who Should "Bob" First.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the question of whose place it is to bow first when a lady and gentleman meet upon the street or in any public assembly.

It is very absurd to say that a man should always wait until a lady has recognized him. In this, as in most other matters, common sense and mutual convenience are the only guides. Many ladies are near-sighted; many others find great difficulty remembering faces. Are they, because of these drawbacks, to be always debarred of the pleasure of a chance meeting with some agreeable man?

The important thing, of course, is that a man should not presume; that, for instance, he should not speak to a lady to whom he has been merely introduced, unless she shows some sign of willingness to continue the acquaintance. Not to lift his hat to her with deference would be a rudeness, but he should not stop to speak unless she makes the first movement in that direction.

When two people meet who are really acquainted, it is not the man who should necessarily bow first, or, if it is whichever of them is the first to perceive and recognize the other.

If a lady is walking and meets a man whom she knows well, and who desires to speak with her, he will, of course, not commit the awkwardness of keeping her standing the street, but if he has time will beg permission to join her for a few moments, and walk beside her long enough for a brief chat.

The lady, on her part, will make it easy for him to leave her when they have exchanged a few pleasant sentences that belong to such a meeting. — Louise Chandler Moulton.

## HUMOR.

An Unkind Remark.



OR some time Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Clamwhooper have not spoken. Mrs. Ferguson, who lives on Madison avenue, is known among her acquaintances to be a very stingy. Not long since she visited a neighbor, Mrs. Clamwhooper, who is very sarcastic and reckless in her conversation. They were conversing about cockroaches and Croton bugs, which are very numerous in New York. Mrs. Ferguson said that she had great trouble keeping them out of her pantry.

"You should not try to keep them out of your pantry if you want to get rid of them," replied Mrs. Clamwhooper with a malicious laugh; "just let them get into your pantry and then they will all starve to death."

And now there is a glacial coolness between two prominent society ladies. — Texas Sittings.

## Convincing Evidence.

Upem—Your appearance is not that of the kind of man we wish to employ. We want an active, alert man, who is shrewd, careful, exact, tenacious and who never gets left.

Tupem—'I'm your man.

Upem—You? Impossible. Have you credentials to exhibit?

Tupem—Yes; my umbrella. I have owned and carried it constantly for ten years.

Upem—Enough. The place is yours.

## Spring Signs.

Small boy—Grandpa, the robins are singing this morning. Is that a sign that spring is here?

Grandpa (who has been deceived too often)—No. It's a sign that robins ain't got no sense. — Street & Smith's Good News.

## Literally True.

Cobalt—That's a striking likeness, old fellow.

Madder—Yes, I believe you; the string broke and the portrait struck me on the head this morning.

## Putting Him to the Test.

Farmer Peastraw—Well, son, what did you learn at college?

Son—I learned to fence, for one thing.

Farmer Peastraw—That's good; I'll get some nails to-morrow, and we'll have a bout. — Munsey's Weekly.

## Important Information.

"Look here! This piece of meat don't suit me. It's from the back of the animal's neck," said an Austin man to a German butcher.

"Mine friend, all dot beef vat I sell is back of dot neck. Dere vas nodding but horn in front of dot neck."

## He Remembered the Apple.

Mother Eve (after they were expelled from paradise)—Addie, I wish you would take me to the orchard show.

Father—Adam (angrily). Orchard show! Don't you know that we haven't had any show since your adventure in that orchard?

## The Future Weapon of Offense.

England intends to arm the front ranks of her dragons with lances. They would not stand much of a show in a contest to the death with a line of German dragons armed with Koch's lymph.

## Political Economy.

Professor—Mr. Gigsby, will you please define political economy.

Gigsby—Er—ah—political economy is—ah—ah—a fine art. It—er—is practiced—er—chiefly by gentlemen who—er—er—who pay \$500 for an office worth \$5,000.

## Questions of the Hour.

Will the Kansas man's artificial egg harmonize with the ham? And is the artificial egg plant a growing industry?

## Good for Fits.

For a fit of passion, walk out into the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting anyone or procuring yourself a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness, count the ticking of the clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to call off your cone the next and work like a beaver.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the almshouse, or speak to the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced.

For a fit of ambition, go to the churchyard and read the grave-stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, and the earth your pillow; corruption, death, and the worm.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things God has given you in this world, and those he has promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into the garden to look for cobwebs and spiders no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

## Keep Your Gloves and Laces Fresh.

There is a simply made appliance for the toilet table that finds great favor with the few who know of it. It consists merely of a couple of boards, carefully lined, with a heavy weight to set upon them. Neckties, laces, and gloves are smoothed out after use, and placed between the boards so that, kept flat by the gentle pressure, they come out looking like new, and last much longer than if thrown aside in a drawer or box. To make this appliance work an ordinary brick, and, having dried it thoroughly, you paste brown paper right over it as it were, saturating it with paste. Over this you stick neatly a piece of brightly colored cretonne or Indian silk, or, if preferred, a piece of white leather or satin, to be afterward hand-painted, and then hundreds of strong ribbon are fixed. Two pieces of board of suitable size are covered with the same material as the brick, and lined with white silk or white muslin.

## Safe from Drowning.

Winter Visitor (in Florida)—"I should love dearly to go sailing, but it looks very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?"

Waterman—"No, indeed, mum. The sharks never let anybody drown."

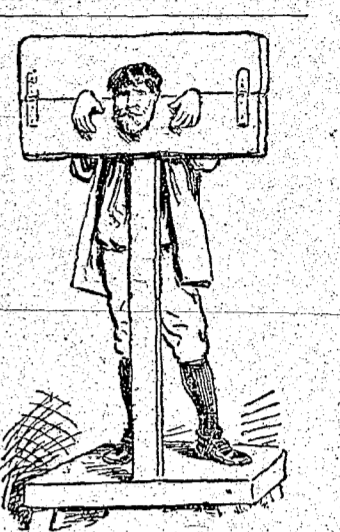
—Louis Chandler Moulton.

## DUDES AND POETS WERE ILLEGAL.

Our Forefathers Would Have Whipped Modern Specimens.

If the laws of 150 years ago were in existence at the present time, the nineteenth century would never have produced what has proven to be two of its most characteristic and interesting institutions. Having said this, no one will deny that reference is made to the American dude and modern poet.

For instance, men who wore long hair in Puritan New England were heavily fined and whipped in public for the offense. This would take away the only distinguishing trait of the modern poet, and without it, it is extremely doubtful whether he would write at all. It is on record, too, that in the latter part of the seventeenth century a young Bostonian was brought into court and fined for possessing an excess of wearing apparel "in boots, waistcoats and gold and silver laces." If that law were to go suddenly into effect to-day it would be the ruin of



IN THE STOCKS.

thousands of young men whose incomes, while large enough to purchase the "excess," would never be sufficient to pay the fines that justice would demand. On the other hand, the law would be of inestimable value to thousands of other young men, whose income has never been large enough to permit them to break this old commandment.

Our forefathers made the times in which they lived more than ordinarily picturesque by the novelties of their laws and the curious character of the punishments inflicted upon those who disobeyed official mandates. They believed in punishment. They punished heavily for what would now be considered mild offenses. Once in a while the people of the present generation are entertained by the publication of an attempt to enforce some old blue law which has never been stricken from the statute books. But the most absurd of these are nothing in comparison with some others that originated about the same time, but which, fortunately for a vast number, have long been extinct.

Dudes and poets were not the only objectionable people whom the blue laws prohibited. Cranks, and this more numerous class popularly known as "odd geniuses," could not have existed in those days. Among the



GAG FOR A SCOLD.

ancient court papers of an old colonial town, it is recorded that Thomas Makepeace, because of his odd ways and novel disposition, was taken before a magistrate, and, after a hearing, informed that "we are weary of him, unless he reforms."

New York was greatly amused by the story of a Hoboken woman who, less than three years ago, was convicted and severely punished under an old New Jersey law for the heinous crime of being a common scold. A common scold, however, is a very objectionable sort of person, even to the liberal-minded American of the present generation, so that the fate of the unfortunate woman did not arouse the indignation at the interference with personal liberty that some cases less just would arouse.

There is a law still on the statute books of Massachusetts which prohibits driving for pleasure on Sunday. Four or five years ago the erratic mayor of a small city not far from Boston attempted to put this law into force. Several prominent citizens were arrested for the crime of being found in a carriage in the public street without being able to give the arresting officer satisfactory proof of the necessity of being there. But this crusade did not last long. Popular opinion rose up in rebellion against the puritanical mayor, and he was relegated from office at the expiration of his term. Curiously enough, however, no attempt has been made to have the law repealed.

THE Colonial Government of Victoria (Australia) is offering a bonus to encourage the growth of tobacco. According to the regulations drawn up the sum of \$250 will be paid for every 2,000 pounds of tobacco grown and manufactured in the colony. The maximum payment to any one manufacturer is not to exceed \$2,500. This practically means a remission of the excise duty, which Mr. Ferguson, the representative of a large tobacco-growing district, stated in the legislative assembly was one of the principal causes of the decline of the industry.

A STRANGER once walked into a Massachusetts court and spent some time watching the proceedings. By and by, a man was brought up for contempt of court and fined, whereupon the stranger rose and said: "How much was the fine?" "Five dollars," replied the clerk. "Well," said the stranger, laying down the money, "if that's all, I'd like to join in. I've had a few hours' experience of this court, and no one can feel a greater contempt for it than I do, and I am willing to pay for it."



